| State/UT | ACA | Utiiisaiton of ACA | % Utilisailon of ACA |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 0.86 | 0.86 | 100% |
| 12. Daman & Diu | | | |
| 13. .Lakshadweep | 1.44 | 1.58 | — |
| 14. Mizoram | 36.87 | 36.04 | 98% |
| IS. Pondicherry | 3.90 | 3.90 | 100% |
| 16. Arunachal Pradesh | 62.18 | 61.96 | 99.4% |
| 17. Sikkim | 25.65 | 25.65 | 100% |
| 18. Andhra Pradesh | 140.52 | 140.52 | 100% |
| 19. Maharashtra | 96.78 | 96.78 | 100% |
| 20. Himachal Pradesh | 64.41 | 64.41 | 100% |
| 21. Chandigarh | 3.72 | 3.72 | 100% |
| 22. Kerala | 69.64 | 69.64 | 100% |

**Vocational Training Institutes in Gujarat**

*234. SHRI BRAHMAKUMAR BHATT: SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to State:

(a) the number of vocational training institutes functioning in Gujarat and amount of assistance provided during the last three years;

(b) whether there is a demand for setting up of more regional vocational training institutes in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by Government and communicated to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) Vocational training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), which are established and managed by the concerned State Governments. As per information furnished by the State Government, there are 201 ITIs in Gujarat. Government of India does not provide financial assistance for setting up these ITIs. However, financial assistance for setting up of ITIs for Women and for modernising a total of 22 ITIs in Gujarat, is being provided by the Central Government under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Project. The year-wise expenditure in respect of Gujarat during the last three years under the World Bank Project, 50% of which is given by way of Central assistance, is indicated below:—

1. 1994-95 Rs. 194.880 lakh
2. 1995-96 Rs. 313.654 lakh
3. 1996-97 Rs. 337.447 lakh

(b) The Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women are planned and set up to cater to the needs of the region comprising neighbouring States. One such Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women, has already been set up at Vadodara in 1993. As such, the question of establishing another Regional Vocational Training Institute in Gujarat, does not arise.

(c) and (d) question does not arise.

**Forced Abortion of Unwanted Children**

*235. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women in our country are forced to abort their unwanted children and because of this, most of these women are suffering from dangerous diseases;

(b) if so, the number and the age group of such women. State-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to protest these women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. Under certain circumstances, women are com-

pellcd to seek abortion for terminating unwanted pregnancy. When such abortions are conducted in unauthorised clinics or by unskilled persons, they frequently lead to complications resulting in long-term morbidity or even death.

(b) A statement showing state-wise number of authorised clinics for Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) and number of MTPs performed in 1995-96 is laid on the table of the House (see below).

(c) Under Indian Penal Code, causing miscarriage except in good faith for the purpose of saving mother's life is a puish-able offence. Under Section 6 (1) of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, registration of clinic can be cancelled if it is found to be violating provisions of the Act. The facility for MTP is already available at most district and sub-district Government hospitals. These facilities are being further strengthened during the 9th Plan.

**Statement**

*State-wise Medical Termination of Pregnancies performed During 1995-96 and Number of Institutions Approved for MTP upto 31.03.1996*

| SI. No. | State/UT&/Agency | Number of Terminations upto | No. of Institutions Approved March, 1996 | for MTP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. Major States | | | | |
| (Population 1 crore or more) | | | | |
| 1. | Aandhra Pradesh | 15,177 | | 378 |
| 2. | Assam | 18,386 | | 100 |
| 3. | Bihar | 9,148 | | 116 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 13,757 | | 883 |
| 5. | Haryana | 23,024 | | 228- |
| 6. | Karnataka | 12,715 | | 471 |
| 7. | Kerala | 33,926 | | 564 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 32,798 | | 297 |
| 9. | Maharashstra | 1,24,965 | | 1,985 |
| 10. | Orissa | 21,269 | | 170 |
| 11. | Punjab | 17,510 | | 242 |
| 12. | Rajasthan | 35,985 | | 470 |
| 13. | Tamil Nadu | 42,314 | | 660 |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,09,938 | | 576 |
| 15. | West Bengal | NA | | 716 |
| | | | | 1 |
| II. | Smaller States/UTs | | | 1 |
| 1. | HImachal Pradesh | 4,905 | | 95 |
| 2. | Jammu & Kashmir | NA | | NA |
| 3. | Manipur | 7,509 | | 78 |
| 4. | Maghalaya | 4 | | 1 |
| 5. | Nagaland | 479 | | 8 |
| 6. | Sikkim S | | | |
| 7. | Tripura | 4,488 | | 44 |
| 8. | A&N Islands | 270 | | 1 |
| 9. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.108 | | 15, |
| 10. | Chandigarh | 2,293 | | 32 |
| 11. | D&N Haveli | 46 | | 1 |
| 12. | Delhi | 24,634 | | 299 |
| 13. | Goa | 1,385 | | 56 |
| 14. | Daman & Diu | 11 | | 5 |
| 1 | | | | 1 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT&/Agency | Number of Terminations | No. of 1 Approved nstitutions for MTP upto March, 1996. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15. | Lakshndweep | 7 | 2 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 756 | 57 |
| | | 1,744 | 7 |
| 17. | Pondicherry | | |
| III. | Other Agencies | 3,304 | |
| 1. | M/O Defence | 2.5% | 90 |
| 2. | M/O Railways | | 75 |
| | All India | 5,66,451 | 8,722 |

NA - Not Available

$ - Act has not been Implemented.

**6 per cent GDP for Education, Health and other Social Services by 2000 AD**

*236. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken, so far. to ensure provision of 6 per cent of GDP for education, health and other social services by 2000 AD; and

(b) what is the success achieved, so far, service-wise, indicating the details of Central and State allocations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) Approach paper to the 9th Five Year Plan (1997—2002) elaborates the Government's commitment to ensure provision of adequate resources for education, health and other social services. The Basic Minimum Services (BMS) programme envisages access of all seven BMS namely, universal primary education, provision of safe drinking water, health facilities, housing for all. nutritional support to children, connectivity to unconnected villages and streamlining the public distribution system with a focus on the poor.

(b) According to 1996-97 (Budget estimates), the plan outlay for social services for centre, states and UTs was Rs. 30490.77 crore against Rs. 23178.56 crore in 1995-96 (revised estimates). Out of this total amount of Rs. 30490.77 crore, a sum of Rs. 3132.97 crore is budgeted for general education, Rs. 814.30 crore for medical and public health, Rs. 1535.00 crore on family welfare and Rs. 1740.75 crore for housing. The Union Budget 1996-97 had a special provision of Rs. 2244 crores to provide Additional Central Assistance to States for these seven Basic Minimum Services. For the current year an amount of Rs. 2970 crore have been allocated as Additional Central Assistance for BMS to the Statc/UTs.

**Supply of Military Weapons and Intelligence Inforination by China to Pakistan**

*237. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY:
DR. MOHAN BABU:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention . has been drawn to the newsitcm captioned "China-Pak Military Ties Worry India", published in the 'Pioneer' dated the 10th April, 1997;